

WILSON PAYS TRIBUTE TO FUNSTON AND FORCES

Commends "Efficiency, Courage and Discretion" During Occupation of Vera Cruz.

WRITES LETTER TO GARRISON

Thinks Mexicans Have Different Impression of U. S. Army and Spirit of Government Than Before. Daniels Praises Marine Corps.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—President Wilson wrote to Secretary Garrison today, paying tribute to the "efficiency, courage and discretion" of General Funston and his forces during the American occupation of Vera Cruz. The letter reads:

"May I not ask you to express to General Funston and the officers under him at Vera Cruz, and through them to the troops, my warm approbation and admiration of the way in which a difficult and delicate situation was handled? I believe from what we have learned that the occupation gave our friends, the Mexicans, a different impression of the United States Army and the spirit of the United States government from that they entertained before General Funston took his troops there. I am sure that I speak for the feelings of the whole country when I commend the efficiency, the courage and the discretion with which the expedition and occupation were carried out."

Secretary Daniels, of the navy, addressed a letter to the commandant of the Marine Corps, Major-General George Barnett, in recognition of the conduct of the marines who served under General Funston.

"I wish very much," wrote the secretary, "that my engagements here would permit me to accompany you to Philadelphia on your mission to give the greetings of the nation to the members of the Marine Corps, officers and men, returning from Vera Cruz. I beg that you will convey to them the grateful appreciation of the President and of the Navy Department, and I may add as well, of the American people, for the courage displayed when Admiral Fletcher landed on April 21, and for their long and efficient service during the occupation of Vera Cruz. They have earned the gratitude of their countrymen."

TWENTY MEN LOSE JOBS

Parker Cotton Mills Company Begins Reorganization.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] SPARTANBURG, S. C., December 2.—More than twenty men in the executive offices lose their jobs with the Parker Cotton Mills Company, in consequence of a reorganization, by which the central office of the company at Greenville is abolished. Notice of the change was given to-day, and is effective on January 1.

The Parker Cotton Mills Company embraces nineteen mills in this State, operated in three groups under the central office. With the reorganization the groups are to be operated separately. No announcement is made tonight as to the staff of officials for these groups. M. C. Branch, of Richmond, was recently elected president of the mills, succeeding Lewis W. Parker, of Greenville.

CRAIG URGES PRESIDENT TO PRESS FOR GOOD ROADS

RALEIGH, N. C., December 2.—Governor Craig, having received from the Governors of nearly all the Southern States pledges of support in such a movement, has written to President Wilson urging that he press upon Congress at the approaching session the passage of a bill that will provide for government and State co-operation in road-building. The Governor writes the President that public sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of such legislation, and will sustain the President and Congress in such a course. What is wanted, he declared, is a well-directed Federal and State co-operation in road construction and maintenance.

Partridges Confiscated.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] FREDERICKSBURG, VA., December 2.—Game Warden F. M. Aldridge of this city, confiscated twenty-one partridges yesterday, which were in the possession of Dr. A. W. Snyder, of Washington, who had been hunting in Richmond County. He came up by steamer with the birds, and, having no license, as required by the law, he was not allowed to take them out of the State. Mr. Aldridge took the partridges to the Mary Washington Hospital to be used for the patients.

Announce Engagement.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] FREDERICKSBURG, VA., December 2.—Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Dodson, of Northumberland County, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Annie Elizabeth Dodson, to Thomas Christopher Duling, of King and Queen County, the wedding to be solemnized on Tuesday, December 22.

Delightful Perfumes

BY LILLIAN RUSSELL.

The ambitious young society woman in her amateur way makes herself attractive, she imagines, by scenting her person with pungent sachets of violet or heliotrope, which are a little too expressive of a desire to please.

The trained belle bathes her face and neck in water which a few drops of benzoin tincture or a dash of rose or orange flower water makes agreeable, and you approach her finding a delicate sweetness pervading her presence. Her garments are perfumed by sachets lying among the folds of her gowns in the wardrobe, not worn with them, which gives them the evanescent charm of odor "which comes and goes on the air like music," as Lord Bacon says.

At a dinner no perfumes should be worn. Odorous flowers should not be allowed to mix with the savor of food, for the smell of baker meat vulgarizes that of flowers. But perfume should accompany the finger bowl, at least a rose geranium leaf, or a sprig of lemon verbena, or sweet briar, to leave the scent upon the fingers.

Perfumes are agreeable at the theatre, indeed, it seems a part of the spirit of the place. And who would not find a waft of violet, or white rose, from the rich gowns of lovely women part of their legitimate sorcery at such a place.

An individuality belongs to the persons who attach themselves to some fine scent. Such fancies belong to persons not quite young, who yet never grow old, but are a betrayal of ardent sensibilities, transformed into tastes and keen reminiscences. The dulling of time does not take place with such people, it only refines them.

One can tell a character, or at least its development, by a perfume. Perfumes have their use and value, for they were esteemed for their medicinal

qualities by the earliest and greatest physicians. And the formulas for certain odors were written on marble tablets in public temples.

Lillian Russell's Answers.

L. In order to keep the face clean and properly it should be washed in warm water and a good pure soap at least once a day. Soap and water are necessary to perfect cleanliness, and without it you cannot have a clear, smooth, firm skin. Twice a week is not often enough to wash the face. Never use hot water on your face. It is too drying to the skin. Use water warm enough to be pleasant, and after washing with this dash cold water on the face. The cold water tends to close the pores and makes the flesh firm.

Label: I am sure I cannot tell you what the swelling is on your neck. It may be possible that it is a goitre. Don't apply anything to it and don't irritate it. Consult your physician immediately in regard to the trouble and get his advice.

V. W.: If glycerin agrees with your

skin I see no reason why you should not use it. It is soothing and healing to some skins. When mixed with rose-water, use half rosewater and half glycerin. If this is too strong add more rosewater. A few drops of tincture of benzoin may be added. This is whitening to the skin.

S. M.: Moles are sometimes no larger than freckles, no more upstanding. Sometimes, however, they are larger, project from the skin, and have hair growing from them. In any case they are not to be tampered with. A physician who has made a specialty of the skin may be able to give you some remedy or treatment for certain moles, but one who is inexperienced should never touch them, as it is most dangerous to tamper with them.

Vera: To prevent chapped skin do not go out into the cold air immediately after washing the face unless you have dashed cold water on the face and the skin is rubbed absolutely dry. To cure chapped skin rub a good cold cream into the face at night before retiring. Be sure the face is perfectly clear, and in the morning wash well with soap and water, dash the face with cold water, and dry well. Send me a stamped addressed envelope and I shall send you formula for an excellent cold cream. This is also a good cleanser, and will work wonders with your complexion.

Dr. Brady's Health Talks
The Wrongful Use of Antiseptics.

An antiseptic chemical has little or no place in the toilet equipment of the home. Even though only simple, non-poisonous substances are chosen, there is, after all, no occasion for the daily or frequent application of such substances in the course of the toilet. Mouth washes, tooth powders, toilet soaps, gargles, nasal sprays, douches of various kinds, shampoos, and goodness only knows what else besides, almost invariably purport to contain, and undoubtedly do contain, antiseptic

ingredients. The American public is fairly daft on the question of germs. Take the toilet of the oral cavity. Everybody knows that tooth decay is brought about by bacterial fermentation of food particles lodging between and upon the teeth. Hence the logical conclusion arrived at by the man in the street, and fostered by the commercial ambitions of manufacturers everywhere, is that you must use some form of antiseptic application daily, in order to prevent germ activities in the mouth.

The Aseptic Idea Supercedes the Antiseptic Myth.

But it is a well-known fact that you can't prevent the growth of germs in the mouth, no matter what you do. Oh, yes, you can inhibit or discourage a rapid increase of germs by any antiseptic mouth wash or tooth wash. But how roundabout! Why not direct your effort instead to keeping the mouth clean—removing the material the germs live on, and thus really starving them out? This is the goal to be striven for, always. The most progressive dentists realize that so-called antiseptic

dentrifices are a delusion and a snare; they do not prevent tooth decay. Cleanliness, plain physical cleanliness of the mouth, is the only practical way of avoiding deleterious effects of bacterial activity there.

Absolute physical cleanliness means asepsis—freedom from germs. It is the moving idea in surgery, medicine, sanitation and dentistry to-day. Not chemical treatment of the tissues, but physical cleansing. Keep clean. Don't allow dirt to accumulate and then apply chemical germicides or antiseptics to the dirt. A normal, clean mucous cavity requires no treatment of any kind.

Questions and Answers.

F. S. B. and several other readers ask for remedies for their several complaints.

Reply—See editorial paragraph accompanying this article.

Rev. G. V. writes: Have read that French physicians recommend thymol for intestinal worms and germs as a preventive of sepsis. Undoubtedly it is dangerous in large doses. Nevertheless, I would like to know.

Reply—Be wary of medical ideas labeled "Made in France." Thymol is the food ferment.

the standard remedy for hookworm infection. It is dangerous when taken in large doses or when followed by oil. But large doses are essential, and you must leave the size of the dose to the physician's judgment. As for its effect on germs and prevention of appendicitis, that is a line of French reasoning we cannot follow.

Mrs. E. A. R. wrote us over a month ago, but received no reply. She writes again and asks if there is any help for chronic catarrhal deafness in rubbing or massaging the parts around the ear and the Eustachian tube.

Reply—Letters not containing a stamped addressed envelope cannot be certain of a reply. We answer here only such questions as may be of general interest. The measure suggested could do no harm and might improve hearing.

L. W. L. wonders if the habit of using common baking soda to relieve distress from gas in the stomach has any injurious effects.

Reply—Soda will itself produce gas for you. It is comparatively harmless in itself. But it is a poor policy to go on indefinitely trying to neutralize the acids produced by fermentation. Instead of trying to find out what makes



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to the Mysterious Word

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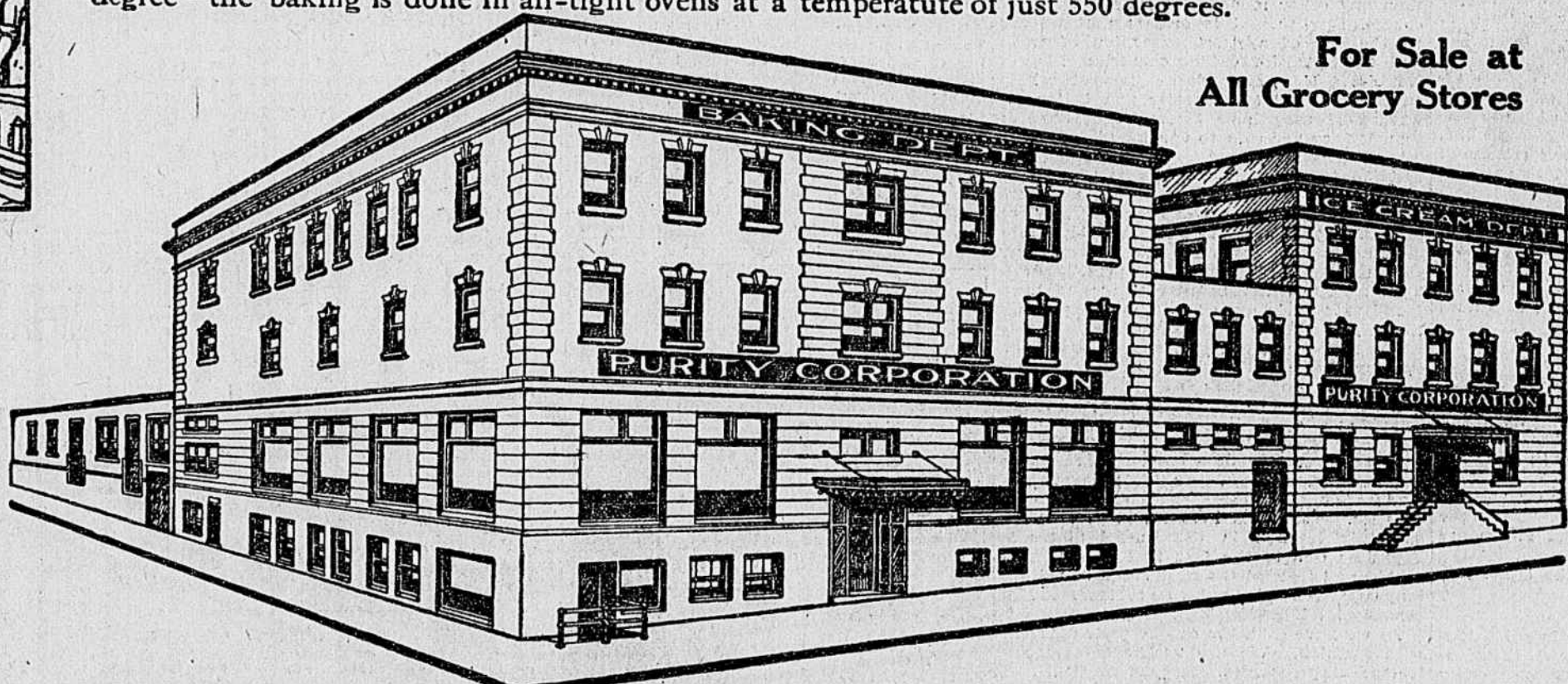
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